

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH.".....SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME I.

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TRIAL OF REID.

From the New-York American.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

THE PEOPLE, vs. JOHN REID.

Present, the Hon. Richard Riker, Recorder, and Aldermen Weycott and Cowdrey—Indictment, *Altempt to Poison*. Counsel for the People, Maxwell, District Attorney, D. Graham, and Wilson. For the Prisoner, Griffin, Price, and S. B. Romaine.

Mr. Maxwell opened the case in an able speech, in which he detailed the various circumstances connected with the case, and the probable causes of Reid's malignity. It would appear, he said, from the testimony of a witness, whom if necessary they would produce, that an infant of tender years, living in the same room with Reid, and which had suddenly disappeared, had at least, if it died a natural death, been improperly disposed of. Mrs. Carrol, with the anxiety of a mother, went to Mrs. Robb, the mother of the child, living with Reid, and communicated her suspicions. Mrs. Robb was much alarmed at Mrs. C.'s intimations, and begged her to desist from the inquiry, and not let it reach the ears of Reid. By some means, however, Reid became acquainted with Mrs. C.'s suspicions, and from that day he had commenced a series of persecutions against this unfortunate family, which had terminated, as he would attempt to show, by this base attempt to poison. After reminding the jury that the evidence in the case was altogether circumstantial, and it would therefore be necessary to weigh each fact with caution, Mr. M. proceeded to call

Ann Carrol, who testified that she is the mother of five children. On Sunday morning, the 9th of January, witness' youngest daughter, Mary Carrol, rose with her father before the rest of the family. Witness was in bed. She heard the dog bark, and the child went to the door, and shortly came running back, and said, "Oh! mother, I have found a basket of cakes."

Witness supposed the cakes had been given to the child by some of the neighbors, as she was a great favorite; and took the basket, and told her she might eat some of them. The basket contained on top part of a New-Year's cake, then some muffins, and next some round hearts, and cranberry tarts. The muffins were split in two, and buttered, with some smoked beef on the butter. The child took the cranberry tarts, and broke one in two, and gave part of it to her brother, and ate the rest herself. Witness took a little of the juice. The other tart the child divided into four pieces, three of which she gave to her three sisters, and the other to her father, who was in the yard. In a few minutes they were taken sick. Witness felt very sick at the stomach, with a pain across the breast as if she would tear to pieces. The children retched, and were in great agony. Witness continued retching until night. Dr. Ayres came in about an hour, and administered for a poison. The taste was insipid, and there was a burning in the throat.

Dr. Ayres testified that he was called upon to visit the Carrol family, and found them complaining of thirst, hoarseness, retching, and great pain in the region of the stomach; that they labored under great anxiety, coldness of the extremities, dryness of the fauces, and paleness, and that he prescribed for them as having taken poison.

In order to prove Reid's malignity towards the Carrol family, Henry Meigs, justice of the fifth and eighth ward court, testified that on the 4th of October, 1823, an action of ejectment was tried before him, in which Reid was plaintiff, Carrol defendant; that a verdict was given for plaintiff of \$3 50 cts. but in consequence of a representation made by Jane Carrol that her sister was sick, witness refused to issue the order for removal. Reid was very angry at wit-

ness for his refusal, and very pressing to obtain the warrant, but witness refused to grant it. Reid knew that the child was sick.

Jane Carrol, aged 17, testified, that on the day of the trial in the Justices' Court, after returning, she saw Reid and Mary Robb go out together. The same night her mother was taken to the watch-house. Reid came with three watchmen, and opened the door and pointed to her mother, and said, "that's her, take her off." Little Mary was very sick, and her mother had just taken the drafts off her feet. She pointed out to the watchmen in the presence of Reid the situation of the child, but one of them said it was no matter, she must go along with them. Witness' mother then sent her over to Mr. Muzzle's for advice. When witness returned, her mother was sitting in the entry, in the way in which Traphagan, one of the watchmen, had dragged her out. The child was clinging to her. Her mother appeared to be fainting, and when witness went towards her, Traphagan pushed her away. It rained hard, and a gentleman passing as they were going to the watch-house, came up and held his umbrella over her. Traphagan was all the while pushing her in the back with the staff.

George B. Raymond testified, that on a Saturday evening, some time in October, 1823, Reid, and a female, called at the police office and obtained a warrant against Mrs. Carrol, on the complaint of the woman, for a breach of the peace. Reid was very urgent to have the warrant served immediately, and on witness refusing as it was against a woman, and might be served some other time, Reid was very angry and turned to the justice and wished him to order the warrant served, but the justice refused, as it was in an officer's hands and would be attended to. Reid then tried to coax witness to serve it, and offered him money, but witness was then suspicious and refused entirely. He afterwards left word, that he had a process, at Mrs. Carrol's house, and she came to the office.

Andrew Blakely, one of the captains of the watch, testified, that on Saturday evening, the 4th day of October, an application was made to him by Reid for some watchmen to take Mrs. Carrol to the watch house, as she had sworn "she would have vengeance on him before the next morning." Mrs. Carrol was brought to the watch house, and a sick child with her—"the child appeared to be shivering."

Cross-examined.—Says that Mrs. C. was much irritated and in tears. She complained that Reid and Traphagan had both used violence to get her out of the house.

John W. Kim, testified, that on the evening of the fourth of October, 1823, he went to the watch house and found Mrs. Carrol there. She was in a very unpleasant situation; she appeared to be wet through, and had a sick child in her arms, and two or three children clinging to her gown. Witness requested and obtained permission to take her and family to his house, on condition of returning them to the Police in the morning. The child was so unwell that witness and his wife were obliged to sit up nearly all night to attend to her. In the morning, witness took them to the Police Office, and they were shortly after bailed.

John S. Carrol corroborated Mrs. Carrol's statement with regard to the condition of his family after eating the cakes. Witness observed something like loaf sugar grated over the tart, the taste was like copper, and accompanied with a burning in the throat. Witness' agony was so great, that he was obliged to lean on a shovel to ease the pain.

Jacob Hays testified that on the 9th day of January inst. he was called upon to go up to Mrs. Carrol's; that he went up and found the family in the situation related. Mrs. Carrol told witness she believed that she had seen the basket before. Witness sent for Mr. Hopson, one of the police magistrates, and then went up to Reid's, and found in his room some grass twine, corresponding to that on the basket; in a drawer of the side-board found some round hearts, and in another drawer a piece of New-Year's cake; in the secretary under the papers found two cranberry tarts, and near them in a pig-hole of the secretary found a quantity of arsenic, and over a door between the two rooms found three muffins. The muffins were exposed to all the dust. Witness also found a basket containing fishing tackle, &c.

Henry Abell corroborated Mr. Hays' statement. Witness was not particular in his comparison of the cakes, but thinks they all compared.

Mr. Hopson testified that he found on the prisoner a leather bag containing arsenic, which prisoner said he wore for the piles.

A number of eminent physicians testified to the effects of arsenic on the human system, all corresponding to the symptoms exhibited by the Carrol family. The quantity of arsenic found at Reid's was represented as unusually large to be found in a private house—it was mixed with flour. Mr. Curtis testified to the comparison of the cakes found at Reid's and those at Mrs. Carrol's.

Mrs. Carrol again called.—Cannot safely say that she has seen the basket before, but thinks she has seen it in the hands of Mrs. Robb. Some remarks having been made on the district attorney's opening, Mr. Maxwell proceed-

ed to examine Mrs. Carrol, relative to the charge made in his opening, as to the improper disposition of the body of the child. It appeared from the witness' testimony, that sometime about the 4th of July, a child of Mrs. Robb's had died, which child had been taken away early in the morning of the 4th of July, by a black man, accompanied by Reid.

Cato White testified, that on the 4th of July, early in the morning, he was picked up by a man in the street, who took him to a house in Spring street, and gave him a coffin, which he took, and carried up to Potter's Field, and received two shillings from the man. Witness laid the coffin on the stoop, and went away.

One of the jurors being unwell, the counsel consented that another juror should be sworn. The defence was opened by S. B. Romaine. He said in this case, they should insist on the same satisfaction that they should if he, (Reid) had himself presented these tarts to Carrol. He then touched on the different points in the testimony, and proceeded to call

Dr. Ludlow.—Witness was called to visit the family of Mr. Carrol, about 2 o'clock, and was there about half an hour, perhaps not so long. Was never before called to a case of poisoning. At the time he was called, Dr. Brush and the apothecary had administered medicines.—Witness would suppose the symptoms ought to have been more violent, if arsenic had been given. Is doubtful whether arsenic had been used or not.

Cross-examined.—Forms his opinion from what he saw while there, which was after the medicine had been administered. They complained more of what they had suffered, than of what they were then suffering. Witness agrees with Dr. Francis as to the effect of small portions of arsenic, and the symptoms.

Doctor Osborn. Witness has heard the testimony of Mrs. Carrol, and that of her daughter, partially; thinks that the effects stated by Mrs. Carrol might have been produced by antimony. Thinks it extraordinary that out of seven persons, one at least should not have died; and still more extraordinary, that they were all sick simultaneously; thinks a hundred times the quantity of antimony might have been given with safety, that might be of arsenic—the latter is more difficult of solution. Witness has heard of various medicated belts, and of arsenic belts—they were used in London as a preservative against the plague. Witness does not give it as his medical opinion, but as recorded in the books. Is not prepared to say that it would act as a vomit quicker on an empty stomach, but would certainly act more deadly. Being asked what effect the imagination would have on persons who supposed themselves poisoned, witness quoted Hobbins—

"Imagination is such a witch," &c.

Witness states that if cranberries were boiled in a copper vessel, it would be an active metallic poison.

Cross-examined. Symptoms of poisoning are dryness of the fauces, parched throat, and great pain in the regions of the stomach.—Should think it extraordinary if muffins or new-year's cake, produced the same consequence as cranberry tart. Has no doubt imagination would produce effects in one, but thinks it wonderful that it should in so many. Imagination would suspend the action of the poison.

Abraham L. Braine carries a bag with arsenic in it—has been acquainted with Reid thirty years, and knows that he used the same bag.

Cross-examined. Witness never was in Spring street but twice. Saw a young woman—was never introduced—saw one child there.

Edward Lavared testified, that he gave the recipe to Reid, and about twenty others.

Wm. H. Izard is a baker, and has known Reid about five years. He is in the habit of buying from four to five shillings worth of cakes at a time.

Cross-examined. Witness makes the tarts and cakes himself. Does not use a copper vessel to boil his tarts in, but an iron one.

Mr. Hays. Examined room of Reid—it had the appearance of the room of a man of peculiar habits: there was a collection of strange things there, but it was not like a museum.

Cross-examined. The rope was found in the back room, said to be Mrs. Robb's room. The writing chair appeared to have been used. Mrs. Robb said her husband had been writing there.

John Anderson. Is a dealer in ropes, and has dealt in them 20 years. The rope exhibited is the strand of a large cable. Is a common rope, but not in that form. It comes in East India vessels in cables and running rigging, but never saw any thing like this, unless he himself untwisted a strand.

Cross-examined. Clothes' lines are not made of layar, but of Manila. Layar never comes in the form exhibited here. The piece on the basket and the piece exhibited, witness should suppose were of the same strand. Should suppose all the piece belonged to the same rope, but to a different strand.

John Glancey. Has been a dealer in ropes nine or ten years. Has seen this kind of rope frequently, but never saw it in strands; it is uncommon.

Ephraim Gilbert. Is the son of Alderman Gilbert. Found the bundle of ropes on the table of prisoner's counsel at Gouverneur's wharf.

Should suppose there was half a cart load there of different sizes.

Cross-examined. Witness lives on Reid's premises; was yesterday requested to look for rope, by Reid, who sent for him, and told him the kind and color he wanted. Procured the piece of Manila on Gouverneur's wharf, from brig Howard. Went to Gouverneur's wharf in expectation of finding grass ropes; went there by Reid's direction. Went to no other wharf; went directly to the spot; had a conversation with Reid the night before and the same morning. Reid named Gouverneur's wharf, and told witness that there was rope of that kind there. Reid went with him; met a colored man, who told them where to find the grass. The night before Reid told him Gouverneur's wharf.—The black man first told them of Gouverneur's wharf. This witness' evidence throughout was as contradictory as the specimens given above.

Noel Blanche, Samuel B. Romaine, Robert Barnes, Alexander Ming, John Ferguson, James Campbell, and a number of others testified to the general good character of the prisoner.—Mrs. Carrol's children, on behalf of the prosecution, testified to the effects of the poison and their sensations. Neither of the children ever saw a man by the name of Robb.

Richard Riker, Recorder, testified to Reid's evidence on the trial of the cause against Mrs. Carrol; that on that trial Reid had sworn "that he did not ask Raymond or any other person in his behalf, to arrest Mr. Carrol; that the other tenants were afraid of their lives."

Mr. S. Nichols, one of the jurors, testified that he met Mr. Maxwell this morning on Gouverneur's wharf; that he heard yesterday Gilbert's testimony, that there was half a load of rope there; found none there. Witness went to satisfy himself.

Ephraim Gilbert called for prosecution. Did not go home with Reid last night—did go home with Reid last night. Went out this morning with Mr. Reid for witness—went to the house; next door to Mr. Carrol's—did not go into the garret—the lady ordered him out of the house.

Deborah Ann Shue lived at No. 104 Water-street—has nine children—lived in Reid's house in Beach-street.—Mr. Reid did not use her family well. Never saw a Mr. Robb there.

Mrs. Donlevy testified that she was called at a late hour in the night, by a person in a coach to go with him—went with him and delivered a woman—went in the night and returned in the night—left no female with the woman—don't know that she ever was called to see the child when sick, or ever afterwards.

Captain Trombs for defendant. The cord of the basket is a piece of chiar; the other is of grass, and not from the same part of the world. Finds chiar every day—it is used for mats.

Mr. Traphagan.—Has been suborned by Mr. Carrol.—Was at the house of Mr. Carrol, on the 4th of October, 1823. Is assistant captain of the watch. Went to Mrs. Carrol's and brought her to the watch house. At the time he was in the house, understood that Mrs. Carrol had a sick child. She was not dragged down to his recollection.

Cross-examined.—Never had any difficulty with any person before this, in the discharge of twenty years' duty. Never would have taken Mrs. Carrol out on that evening, if she had not been represented as a worthless, abandoned woman. Reid went with him, and pointed out Mrs. Carrol, and said, "that's the woman, take her to the watch house."

Mrs. Lauretta Dickinson, for defendant.—Lived in the house of Mr. Reid; he was very kind to her—heard no complaints except from Mrs. Carrol.

Cross-examined.—Witness has had a quarrel with Mrs. Carrol. Mrs. McComb, Mrs. Carrol, and her family are very quarrelsome. Witness has been many a time at Reid's. Was at Reid's when a child was born; never saw Mr. Robb there.

Two or three other witnesses were here introduced, who swore to the same facts.

Col. Hunter.—Has seen Carrol intoxicated within two years. His character, as respects truth, is very bad.

Cross-examined.—Carrol is life-major to his regiment. On the presentation of a sword last fall, Carrol was intoxicated; in September also, at Staten Island. Did not offer Carrol any particular sum to settle with Reid. Sent for Carrol to know why he had not played the reveille; conversed on other subjects, his law suit, &c.; had no interest save as regards Carrol's interests. Likes to protect those who cannot protect themselves. Never sent Mr. Reid to obtain testimony. Has had no quarrel, save as to neglect of duty.

A number of witnesses testified to the good character of Carrol, and his being a reformed man for the last two years.—Two witnesses contradicted Col. Hunter's testimony as to Carrol's being intoxicated at the time of the presentation of the sword.

Mrs. Coddington testified that she has seen Mr. Robb with a basket exactly like the one exhibited.

Mr. Madden has seen Mrs. Robb carrying a basket just like this one, under his arm. She thinks there was no handle to it, but was not particular.

[See fourth Page for remainder.]

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1925.

The *Albany Argus* says it has good authority for stating, that Mr. Adams has offered Mr. Clinton, Governor of New-York, a Mission to the Court of St. James. This appointment, should it prove correct, must be highly flattering to the people of that State.

BYRON'S PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE. It is said that Messrs. Carey & Lee, of Philadelphia, have received the manuscript of Lord Byron's private correspondence, which, our readers will recollect, was suppressed by the British Court of Chancery, and have put it to press.

INFLUENZA. By the New-York Statesman, we learn, that from forty to fifty thousand inhabitants of that city were confined with the *influenza*. It is probable, that this is the same complaint which has so generally prevailed in this state and in Massachusetts.

It appears by another account, received since the above was in type, that the difficulty between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Webster has been peaceably settled.

A Murderer Escaped.—A letter from a gentleman in Shelby county, Kentucky, to a gentleman in Millington, (Tenn.), states that Lesna, the murderer of Mr. Baker, had broken jail and escaped, since his trial. It is to be hoped that an accurate description may be given of him, and that an extra vigilance will be exercised throughout our country to arrest so foul a murderer.

New-York Daily Advertiser.

The jury, after receiving an able and interesting charge from Judge Whitman, retired about an hour, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for three thousand and five hundred dollars.

E. Argus, of 3d inst.

*Presented to the President of the United States,
on the subject of depredations and settlements
by the British in the State of Maine.*

It will be perceived that the adjustment of the northeastern boundary of that State has consequently become so interesting as to have commanded the attention of its Legislature, and it is believed that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, having a joint interest in the

Although I commend that the welfare of every member of this Union will receive from you a just attention and care, and that the jurisdictional and territorial rights of Maine will not be sacrificed to the interests, or to the ambition or cupidity of any foreign power, we nevertheless, representing a party concerned, deem it respectful to make known to you its condition, its wishes, and its sentiments as far as may be applicable to the present occasion.

At Pleasant Point, Eliza
Squaw of the late Nickola,
Captain in the Revolution.
In Chester, N. H. Mr. W.
terly of Newbury, Mass. In
the expedition under Gov. S.
Kennebec River against the
barrle of Ticonderoga, in 175

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The British ship of war Romney, of 50 guns, Capt. Lockyer, arrived off Sandy Hook yesterday morning, in 35 days from Plymouth, England, having on board Col. Cockburn, S. M'Gilivray, Esq., Sir John Harvey, John Galt, Esq., and John Davidson, Esq., the Commissioners of the Canadian Land Company, and their Secretary. These gentlemen left the ship off the Hook, and came up to town last evening in the pilot boat *Ulysses*—and the Romney, after firing a salute, and thence returns to England.

The Romney left Plymouth on the 20th of January, and we are favored with London papers to the 15th of that month.

The frigate *Egeria* left Plymouth in company with the Romney, bound to Carthage, to land Col. Campbell, and thence to Vera Cruz, with the Commissioners for Mexico.

It was understood that Sir Charles Stuart was about to proceed to Lisbon, and from thence to Brazil, on an important political mission. It is stated that, in case Portugal declines an arrangement for acknowledging the independence of Brazil, England will conclude a separate treaty of commerce with Brazil, based on the fact of her independence.

Letters from Paris, say that Commissioners were immediately to proceed to St. Domingo, for the purpose of acknowledging the independence of Hayti.

The French papers continued to complain of the British acts with respect to South America. The *Etoile* says, "the principles of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, as well as France, are at variance with what she has done. If her object be commerce, France never will consent that she shall stipulate for exclusive privileges. Considered in a political point, England has committed a dangerous act by the example which is thus given to her own colonies."

It is officially announced, that 22,000 French troops will remain in Spain, and occupy Cadiz, the Isla, Barcelona, Urgel, Jaca, and Figueras. They are to be wholly at the expense of Spain. Letters from Constantinople to Dec. 7, say that the Captain Pacha was to have an office about the Sultan; and that there was no prospect of a favorable negotiation with the European powers.

It was reported that a naval action had taken place near Rhodes, in which an Egyptian frigate and several transports were taken.

At London, in the week ending January 11, the sales of cotton amounted to upwards of 21,000 bags. [N. Y. Statesman.]

ENGLAND.

London, Friday, Jan. 15.—The Paris Journals, which have arrived to a late date, continue to be occupied with the discussions on the step England has taken in recognizing part of the new South American States, and which is described as having caused a great sensation in that capital. It is asserted in a private letter from Paris, that in general this vigorous act of the English Cabinet is the first blow given to the Holy Alliance, and that it is a fact that the Cabinet of Madrid, Paris and Petersburg have long been preparing a powerful diversion in South America, which the sudden recognition of England has now overthrown.

The ship *Tamar*, of 28 guns, which sailed with sealed orders from England in Feb. last, went out to colonize Melville Island.

London dates to the 15th of January mention an explosion in the Middleton Colliery—24 men lost their lives.

Mr. Stratford Canning had an audience with the Emperor of Austria at Vienna, on the 27th of Dec. which lasted an hour. On the 30th, Mr. C. set out for St. Petersburg.

It is said the Duke of Wellington is about to proceed to Ireland on important business.

TURKEY.

German papers received in London contain intelligence from Odessa to Dec. 15. A conference between the Reis Mehdi and an European Minister was spoken of, which did not promise any favorable result to the negotiations with the European powers.

Constantinople, Dec. 2.—The Intermuncie received yesterday an estafette from Moldavia, announcing the evacuation of that province.

The Paris *Quotidienne*, of Jan. 10, says that the Representatives of the Holy Alliance met the day before yesterday, and that a note was sent to the Cabinet of St. James, on the subject of its determination as to South America. The *Quotidienne* says this determination is a strange one; the *Loile* breaks out into threats against England.

Suggestions are thrown out in the Paris papers of a misunderstanding between England and the Holy Alliance, for which it is even said they have been for some time secretly preparing.

Paris papers of the 13th Jan. mention the death of the King of Naples and Sicily.

Munich, Dec. 30.—The ex-deputies Jos. Garcia and Martel have been liberated from the prison of Salamanca.

MARRIED.

In Hebron, by Rev. John Tripp, Mr. John Record, 3d, to Miss Myra Perry.

DEATHS.

In Hebron, 4th inst. Mrs. Rachel Packard, relict of Capt. Ichabod Packard.

In Livermore, Mrs. Abigail Weston, aged 84 years. For many years before her death, she professed the religion of Jesus Christ; her life and conversation were agreeable to her profession. Those who were best acquainted with her, found her to be a Christian, and as for enemies, we believe she had none. She died in a good old age, and came down to the grave as a shock of corn fully ripe.

At Pleasant Point, Elizabeth Nickola, aged 99, widow of the late Nickola, a distinguished Indian Captain in the Revolution.

In Chester, N. H. Mr. Wells Chase, aged 87, formerly of Newbury, Mass. In 1754, he belonged to the expedition under Gov. Shirley, which went up Kennebec River against the Indians. He was in the battle of Ticonderoga, in 1755.

LAW OF MAINE.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT establishing an additional term of the Supreme Judicial Court and Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Oxford, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled,* That, from and after the first day of February next, the Supreme Judicial Court for said County of Oxford, shall be holden at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January, by any one or more of the Justices thereof; and on the fourth Tuesday of August, by all or any two of the Justices thereof, in each year.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That, from and after the first day of February next, the Court of Common Pleas, shall be holden for said County, at Paris aforesaid, on the fourth Tuesday of January, the second Tuesday of June, and the fourth Tuesday of September, in each year.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[This Act passed January 20, 1825.]

An Act respecting the Inspection of Beef. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled,* That the Inspector General or his Deputies, may inspect and pack beef of the following description, viz. The choice pieces of oxen, steers, cows and heifers of three years old and upwards, weighing four hundred pounds or more, and to average five hundred and fifty pounds. The shin, shoulder and neck shall be taken from the fore-quarters, and the legs and hind legs, from the hind quarters, the beef to be cut into pieces of as nearly ten pounds as possible, and branded "Navy Mess," and in other cases to conform to the present Inspection Law, for the Inspection of Beef.

[This Act passed February 10, 1825.]

AN ACT in addition to the several acts now in force, respecting Work Houses and Houses of Correction, and for suppressing and punishing Rogues, Vagabonds, Common Beggars, and other idle or disorderly persons.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled,* That the powers of Justices of the Peace, and of the Court of Common Pleas, as defined in the fifth section of the act, entitled "an act respecting Houses of Correction and for suppressing and punishing of Rogues, Vagabonds, Common Beggars, and other idle or disorderly persons," passed the fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, be and the same are hereby so enlarged, that any Justice of the Peace, as well as the said Court, may commit to the House of Correction, any person, or persons, named and described in said fifth section, for a term, not exceeding thirty days; and at the expiration of the term for which any such person shall have been committed, the Master of said House shall discharge the said person or persons from confinement, the charges arising therefrom being first paid in manner as provided in the twelfth section of said act: *Provided however,* That if the overseers of the poor of the town in which said House of Correction shall be, or the overseers of the poor of the town to which the person or persons so committed shall belong, or a major part of said overseers shall be of opinion that the ends of such commitment have not been answered; in such case, they shall have as full and ample power, to prolong the confinement of such person or persons, as they might or could have had before the passing of this act.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That every town in this State, is hereby authorized and empowered to build and maintain, at their own expense, a House of Correction, or to appropriate any poor house, which has been, or may be erected by any town or number of towns, in part or in whole, for such purpose; and any person or persons belonging to, or being found in, any town, having such House of Correction, who may be liable to be sent to the House of Correction for the County; may be sent to the House of Correction for such town or towns, by any Justice of the Peace, of the town in which such person or persons may be found, in the same way and manner as such person or persons might, by law, be sent to the House of Correction for the county, when in the opinion of such Justice, the fine ought not to exceed five dollars and costs, or in default of the payment of such fine and costs, imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That every town which has erected or may hereafter erect, such House of Correction, or shall have appropriated any poor house as aforesaid, shall, at their annual meeting in March or April, appoint the overseers of the poor of said town, or choose a separate board of overseers to consist of three, five, or seven able and discreet persons, whose duty it shall be, to appoint some suitable person for a master, or keeper of such House of Correction, except where the poor house as aforesaid, has been or shall be, appropriated for that purpose; in which case, the overseer of the poor house, shall be master of such House of Correction; and also to make, ordain and establish such rules and orders, (not repugnant to the laws of this State) as from time to time they may deem necessary, for ruling, governing, and punishing such persons as may be there committed.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That such Board of Overseers, or any two of them, may, at their discretion, commit to such house of correction any common drunkard, or other person as aforesaid, for a term of time not exceeding forty-eight hours, at one time, if, in their opinion the public good shall require it; and their mittimus may be in substance as follows: to wit: "To A. B. master or keeper of the House of Correction in the town of ——. You are hereby required, in the name of the State of Maine, to receive and keep C. D. of —, in the House of Correction, for the town of —, for the term of — hours, unless sooner discharged by our orders."

(Signed) E. P. Overseers of the House of Correction in the town of —. And it shall be the duty of any Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Constable, or any other person, to whom such mittimus may be given by said overseers, forthwith to apprehend, and convey such person to the House of Correction, or Poor House, as aforesaid, and to deliver him to the keeper thereof; and for such service, he shall be allowed such fees for travel and service, as may be by law provided for the service of warrants.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That every person, who may be committed to the House of Correction in any town, shall be supplied, by the keeper thereof, with a suitable quantity of bread and water, or such other nourishment for his or her support, as the Board of Overseers shall order, while so confined; and all expenses incurred for commitment and maintenance, shall be paid by the town in which said person may have a legal settlement; and the Board of Overseers shall, from time to time, examine in that behalf, and see that the keeper faithfully discharges his duty, and the overseers and keepers of all such Houses of Correction, shall have such compensation for their services, as shall be voted annually by their respective towns.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That when any person shall be adjudged to be committed to the House of Correction, for any town by a Justice of the Peace of said town, agreeably to the provisions of this act, the person so adjudged, shall have a right to appeal from the judgment of said Justice, to the next Court of Common Pleas, for such County, he recognizing with sufficient surety or sureties, to the overseers of such House of Correction, to prosecute such appeal with effect.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That nothing in this Act, shall prevent any person from being sent to the House of Correction for any county, in the same way and manner, as heretofore provided for by law.

[This Act passed February 22, 1825.]

We observed a typographical error in our last paper in the article giving the number of Acts passed by the last Legislature. It should have been one hundred and eight instead of one hundred and eighty, as stated by us. However, we are rather inclined to believe that but few of our readers have credited the statement, knowing the protracted length of the Session.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Peru.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following Lots of Land in the town of Peru, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in a bill committed to me to collect, for the year 1824—which are as follows:

| THOMPSON'S GRANT. | | No. of Lots. | | Value. | | Tax. | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Owners' Names. | No. of Lots. | No. of Acres. | Value. | No. of Acres. | Value. | No. of Acres. | Value. |
| Moulton, | 16 | 8 | 114 | 114 | 1 | 14 | |
| Unknown, | 12 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 1 | 00 | |
| A. D. | 10 | 12 | 100 | 100 | 1 | 00 | |
| | 4 | 14 | 100 | 100 | 1 | 00 | |
| | 16 | 5 | 141 | 141 | 1 | 41 | |
| | 17 | 6 | 141 | 141 | 1 | 41 | |
| | 11 | 6 | 100 | 100 | 1 | 00 | |
| | 16 | 7 | 100 | 100 | 1 | 00 | |

| PECK'S GRANT. | | No. of Lots. | | Value. | | Tax. | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Owners' Names. | No. of Lots. | No. of Acres. | Value. | No. of Acres. | Value. | No. of Acres. | Value. |
| Mrs. Gilman, | 3 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 00 | |
| do. | 2 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 00 | |
| do. | 4 | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 00 | |
| do. | 9 | | 100 | 150 | 1 | 50 | |
| Patten, | | | 87* | 120 | 1 | 20 | |

| LUNT'S GRANT. | | No. of Lots. | | Value. | | Tax. | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Owners' Names. | No. of Lots. | No. of Acres. | Value. | No. of Acres. | Value. | No. of Acres. | Value. |
| Lunt's lower tract, | 1 | 1 | 100 | 400 | 4 | 00 | |
| Bartholomew Lunt, | 1 | 1 | 100 | 400 | 4 | 00 | |
| Eighty rod strip, | 1 | 2 | 34 | 100 | 1 | 00 | |
| | 2 | 2 | 106 | 175 | 1 | 75 | |
| | 6 | 2 | 75 | 75 | | | |
| | 5 | 3 | 5 | 75 | | | |
| | 3 | 3 | 100 | 175 | 1 | 75 | |
| | | | 710 | 1450 | 14 | 50 | |
| | | | 200 | 400 | 4 | 00 | |
| | | | 220 | 400 | 4 | 00 | |
| | 8 | 1 | 50 | 211 | 2 | 15 | |

| Lunt's Store and Potash. | | No. of Lots. | | Value. | | Tax. | |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Owners' Names. | No. of Lots. | No. of Acres. | Value. | No. of Acres. | Value. | No. of Acres. | Value. |
| | | | | | 40 | | 40 |

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before Monday, the twenty-eighth day of March next, so much of said Land will be sold at Public Vendue as will discharge the same, at the house of the subscriber, in said Peru, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

STEPHEN GAMMON,
Collector of Peru for 1824.
Peru, February 10, 1825. 35 3w

*Half of a cent.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Bethel.
THE owners of the following Lots of LAND are hereby notified, that the same are taxed in the bills of assessment of taxes, assessed on the lands of non-resident proprietors, in said Bethel, in the County of Oxford, for the State, County, Town and School Taxes, committed to me, for the year 1824, in the sums respectively set against said lots, viz:

| Owners. | | No. of Lots. | | Value. | | Tax. | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Owners. | No. of Lots. | No. of Acres. | Value. | No. of Acres. | Value. | No. of Acres. | Value. |
| Unknown, | 12 | 1 | 100 | 50 | 5 | 00 | |
| do. | 16 | 1 | 100 | 40 | 4 | 00 | |
| do. | 13 | 1 | 100 | 40 | 4 | 00 | |
| do. | 19 | 1 | 100 | 50 | 5 | 00 | |
| do. | 33 | 1 | 100 | 50 | 5 | 00 | |
| do. | 13 | 1 | 50 | 25 | 2 | 50 | |
| do. | 7 | 2 | 100 | 50 | 5 | 00 | |
| do. | 9 | 2 | 100 | 50 | 5 | 00 | |
| do. | 15 | 2 | 100 | 50 | 5 | 00 | |
| Peter Frost, | 6 | 3 | 100 | 50 | 5 | 00 | |
| Wm. Barker, | | | 15 | 20 | 2 | 00 | |
| Perry Land, | | | 16 | 2 | 100 | 40 | |
| Unknown, | 23 | 2 | 100 | 65 | 6 | 50 | |
| do. | 23 | 2 | 100 | 40 | 4 | 00 | |
| do. | 2 | 3 | 100 | 40 | 4 | 00 | |
| do. | 12 | 3 | 100 | 20 | 2 | 00 | |
| do. | 10 | 3 | 100 | 30 | 3 | 00 | |
| do. | 15 | 7 | 100 | 50 | 5 | 00 | |
| do. | 17 | 6 | 100 | 50 | 5 | 00 | |
| do. | 2 | 4 | 100 | 50 | 5 | 00 | |
| do. | 20 | 11 | 22 | 10 | 1 | 00 | |
| do. | 22 | 11 | 28 | 10 | 1 | 00 | |
| do. | 22 | 11 | 20 | 8 | 1 | 00 | |
| do. | 26 | 10 | 30 | 15 | 1 | 50 | |
| do. | 5 | 1 | 100 | 40 | 4 | 00 | |
| do. | 3 | 4 | 100 | 34 | 3 | 40 | |
| Dr. M. Mason, Agent, | | | 15 | 6 | 100 | 30 | |
| S. Kimball, & Dene, | | | | | | | |
| Barker, Agents, | | | | | | | |
| Sam'l. Kimball, | | | 24 | 1 | 100 | 50 | |
| Agent, | | | | | | | |
| P. C. Virgin, Agent, | | | 11 | 3 | 100 | 75 | |
| M. Bonney, Agent, | | | 28 | 3 | 100 | 40 | |
| M. Mason, Agent, | | | 14 | 8 | 100 | 60 | |

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Thursday, the thirty-first day of March next, so much of said Lands will, on said day, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling House of the subscriber, in said Bethel, be sold at Public Auction, as will be sufficient to pay said taxes and charges.

THADDEUS P. BARTLETT,
Collector of said Bethel, A. D. 1824.
Bethel, Feb. 25, 1825. 36 3w

PAPER.

HORACE SEAVERT, No. 2, Mitchell's Buildings has on hand an extensive assortment of Royal and fine coarse Dens—Letter—Foolscap—No. 1, and 2—Fol—Sheeting—British Cap—and Wrapping Paper.

Feb. 14. 3w 34

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

ON the petition of THOMAS CHASE, Jr. administrator of the estate of SAMUEL LIVERMORE, late of Livermore in said County, Gentleman, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of Three hundred forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. BENJ. CHANDLER, Judge.
A true copy, attested, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Honorable Benjamin Chandler, Judge of Probate, of Will, &c. within and for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of LEONARD TRATT, late of Paris, in said County, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give public notice, that six months are allowed from the twenty-second day of February last to said Creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will attend them for that purpose at the Register of Deeds' Office, in Paris, on the third Saturday of March inst. and the five following months, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

CYRUS HAVLIN,
ALANSON MELLE.

Paris, March, 9th, 1825.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of SETH BENSON, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to THOMAS CLARK, Paris, February 22d, 1825. 36 3w

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of STEPHEN SANDERS, late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to BARNABAS MYRICK, Hebron, Feb. 22, 1825. 34 3w

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator, of the estate of RICHARD DOLE, late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to EBENEZER HOLMES, Hebron, Feb. 22, 1825. 34 3w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Hiram.

It is hereby notified to the proprietors of the Lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Hiram, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Hiram, for the year 1824, in the respective sums following, viz:

| Names of Proprietors. | Number of Lots. | Divisions. | Deficiency of Valuation for 1833. | | Sum total. |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------------------------|----|------------|
| | | | \$ | c | \$ c |
| Joshua B. Osgood, | 8, 19, & 19 | G. R. E. | 1 | 39 | |
| James Osgood, | Unknown, | Unkn. | 12 | 84 | 47 01 |
| Richard Odell, | | | 1 | 34 | 4 36 |
| Church C. Truant, | | | 81 | 1 | 1 31 |
| Noah Jewett, | | | | | 4 03 |
| Joseph Crenay, | one house, | | | | 2 69 |
| Jones Lot, so called, | 1 | | | | 75 |
| Gardner Lot, do. | 5 | | | | 3 02 |
| Potter Lot, do. | 4 | | | | 2 02 |
| Hazen Lot, do. | Unknown, | | 2 | 65 | 4 16 |
| Fleirs of Thos. Cutts, | Tyler lot, | | | | 4 03 |
| Josiah Pierce, | | | | | 85 |
| Joseph Gray, | | | | | 1 51 |
| Aaron Stuart, | | | | | 2 49 |
| Jacob Grafton, | | | 88 | | 3 02 |
| Daniel Small, | | | | | 2 07 |
| Samuel Bradley, | | | | | 2 12 |
| Benjamin Eliwell, | 1-3 saw mill, | | | | 1 01 |
| Durgin and Irish | | | | | 1 69 |

